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A new species of *Wendlandia* (Rubiaceae) from Borneo

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Summary. A new species, *Wendlandia tombuyukonensis*, is described from Sabah, Borneo, so far known only from Mt. Tombuyukon. A key to the Bornean species of *Wendlandia* is provided.

The genus *Wendlandia* in the Rondeletieae section of the Rubiaceae was first proposed by Bartling in 1830 and later adopted by De Candolle in his Prodromus (1830). It was named in honour of Heinrich Ludolph Wendland who was the Curator of the Botanic Garden at Hanover. Although the name *Wendlandia* was used earlier by Willdenow (1799), it was applied to a different group of plants more correctly called *Cocculus* in the Menispermaceae. *Wendlandia* Willdenow, then, is rejected.

A genus of *c.* 70 spp., distributed from Indo-China and Southeast Asia to Queenland and 16 species in tropical Asia, *Wendlandia* Bartl. consists of shrubs or small trees. There is no comprehensive account of *Wendlandia* for the Bornean species. For Peninsular Malaysia, the genus was treated by Wong (1989). The two revisions by Cowan (1932 & 1936) are important references for *Wendlandia* in Malaysia (=Malesia). Cowan (1932) grouped all the 'Malaysian' (= Malesian) *Wendlandia* species into the series Subinclusae based on the characters of the stamen. In this series, the anthers are almost sessile and borne on very short filaments which arise between the corolla lobes. The series is divided into two subseries, i.e., Tintoriae and Paniculatae that are easily distinguished by the form of the stipules. The Tintoriae has stipule lobes that are pointed and adpressed together while the Paniculatae has rounded and reflexed stipules. In this revision of the genus for the *Tree Flora of Sabah and Sarawak*, all taxa in Borneo have been reviewed and they fall within the Paniculatae subseries. Two species are recognized for Borneo, of which one is new.

KEY TO *WENDLANDIA* SPECIES IN BORNEO

Inflorescence lax, 11.5–30 cm long, 10.5–28 cm wide; calyx lobes glabrous to very sparsely or densely appressed soft-hairy, 0.2–0.5 mm long; corolla tube *c.* 2.5–3 mm long, slightly or widely flared towards the top. Widespread species, distributed in Java, Sumatra, Malay Peninsula, Sumbawa, the Philippines, Sulawesi and Ceram. In Borneo, widespread in Sabah and Sarawak ..... **1. *W. paniculata***

Inflorescences compact, shorter, 8–10 cm long, narrower, 6.5–9.5 cm wide; calyx lobes minutely erect-hairy, 0.7–0.9 mm long; corolla tube shorter, *c.* 2 mm long, widely flared towards the top, confined to Mt. Tombuyukon, Sabah ..... **2. *W. tombuyukonensis***

Wendlandia tombuyukonensis *S. Suzana, J.T. Pereira & J.B. Sugau* **sp. nov.** *Wendlandiae nervosae similis, foliis maioribus (4.5–8 cm longis 2.4–4.3 cm latis) utrinque sparse minute erecto-pubescentibus, inflorescentiis minus compactis (8–10 cm longis 6.5–9.5 cm diam.), pedunculo et rhachide dense breviter pubescenti, calyce sparse erecto-pubescenti differt. Typus: Jamili Nais et al. SNP 3939, Sabah, Ranau, Kinabalu Park, Mt. Tomboyukon (holotypus SAN; isotypus SNP).*

(Fig. 1)

Small tree, *c.* 2 m tall. Twigs terete, drying dark brown, rather stout, densely minute-hairy. Stipules *c.* 3 mm wide, apex broadly orbicular, inner surface mostly densely pubescent at the base, outer surface sparsely hairy on the central part. Leaves subcoriaceous; upper surface smooth, glabrous; lower surface sparsely minutely erect-hairy, drying dark brown to black on both surfaces; elliptic-ovate to elliptic-oblong, 4.5–8 × 2.4–4.3 cm; base cuneate or somewhat rounded; apex short acuminate, acumen *c.* 0.5 cm long; midrib flattened, sparsely minutely erect-hairy above and below; lateral veins 6–8 pairs, densely hirsute on both surfaces, tertiary venation scalariform, distinct below, faintly indistinct above; petiole 0.3–0.8 cm long, sparsely minute erect-hairy. Inflorescences compactly arranged 8–10 × 6.5–9.5 cm, densely short-hairy on the rachis and peduncle; bracts 2–4 × 0.5–1 mm, sparsely short hairy on both sides, persistent. Flowers: calyx sparsely erect hairy, lobes 0.7–0.9 mm long; corolla tube *c.* 2 mm long, very short and widely flared towards the top, the corolla mouth wide, the throat hairy inside, glabrous outside, lobes ovate, 0.7–1.5 cm long; somewhat rounded at the apex; anthers almost sessile, *c.* 1 mm long; filaments short, *c.* 0.5 mm long, style 2.5–3 mm long. Fruits about 2 mm across, rather densely hirsute.

DISTRIBUTION. Rare and endemic to Borneo, only known from two collections from Mt. Tombuyukon in Kinabalu Park, Ranau District, Sabah.

ECOLOGY. Montane forest, on summit with ultramafic geology, up to 2600 m altitude.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED—BORNEO. SABAH: Ranau, Kinabalu Park, Mt. Tombuyukon, *Jamili Nais* et al., SNP 3939 (SAN, SNP), *Jamili Nais* et al., SNP 5580 (SNP), *Dolois Sumbin* et al., SNP 12032 (SAN, SNP).

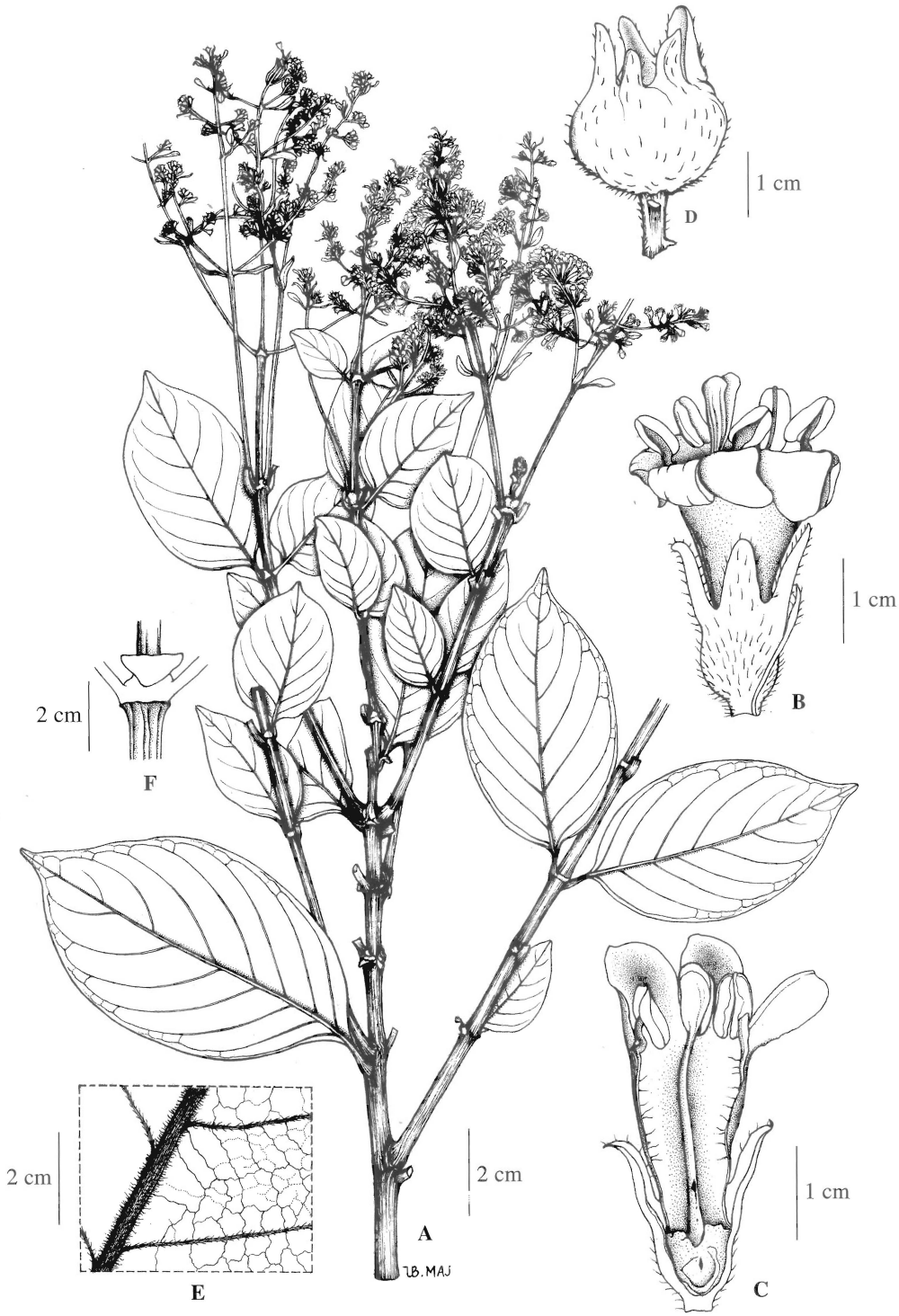

Fig. 1. *Wendlandia tombuyukonensis.* **A.** A leafy branch with inflorescence. **B.** Flower. **C.** Longitudinal section of flower. **D.** Fruit. **E.** Close-up of the lower leaf surface. **F.** Stipule. **A, B, C, E** and **F** from *SNP 5850*; **D** from *SNP 3939.*

The species epithet is named after Mt. Tombuyukon. This species is closely allied to *W. nervosa* Merrill from Mt. Tapulao, the Philippines, because of the small-sized leaves and inflorescence. However, *W. tombuyukonensis* differs from *W. nervosa* in several characters. In *W. tombuyukonensis,* the leaves are generally wide (2.4–4.3 cm), with almost flat nerves; the lower leaf surface is sparsely minute erect hairy (including the midrib and lateral veins); the inflorescence is generally longer and more lax (8–10 × 6.5–9.5 cm) with densely minute erect hairs on the peduncle and rachis and the calyx is sparsely minute erect hairy. In contrast, *W. nervosa* has typically narrower leaves (1.5–2.5 cm), with strongly impressed nerves; the lower leaf surface is densely short-erect hairy on the blade and hirsute on the midrib and lateral veins; the inflorescences are shorter and more compact (3–4 × 1.5–2 cm) with densely hirsute peduncle, inflorescence rachis and calyx.

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